

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906

XLIV-NO. 11

ARGUMENTS ON THE BANK CASE

Circuit Court Will Render Decision Next Week.

TRIAL MAY BE HELD MAY 11.

Boards of Equalization of Canton, Massillon and Alliance Will be Organized by County Auditor Monday—Boys Arrested for Robbing a Cigar Store.

Canton, June 2.—The circuit court of the Fifth judicial district, composed of Judges Donahue, Taggart and McCarty, heard the arguments Friday afternoon for and against the question of the constitutionality of the penal section of the free banking act of 1861 as raised by defendants' counsel in criminal matters pertaining to the failure of the Canton State bank. The court allowed two a side for arguments which took place at Mount Gil-ead, Morrow county. County Prosecutor Upshur and his associate, Attorney Craine, of this city, made the arguments for the state in support of the penal section. Attorney W. A. Lynch, of this city, and Attorney Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland, attacked it on the grounds that it was class legislation. At the conclusion of the afternoon's session of court, notice was given from the bench that a decision would be made by either Wednesday or Thursday of the coming week. The circuit court will then be in session in Tuscarawas county. In regard to the holding of trials at Lisbon on June 11 Prosecutor Upshur would not state for certain Saturday morning. The state would be ready, he said, but Judge Hole's last instructions were that in order to commence at that date he would have to be informed by Tuesday next week. The time of the circuit court's decision prevents that being done, however. The question of the date will be taken up further on Monday, when Judge Hole reaches here to decide upon several contentions raised by motions to quash indictments in the bank cases.

Monday the boards of equalization in the cities of Canton, Massillon and Alliance are to be organized for work by County Auditor Oberlin. Immediately after being qualified the members start their duties. The Canton board is allowed eighty days, with an extension for newly annexed territory to the city. Massillon has sixty days, Alliance forty. The Canton board will be composed of the following: Emmet Johnson, George Yohé and Aaron Rubright; Massillon—John Ginther, John Cameron and Eli Gleitsman; Alliance—Samuel Levine, Jesse Teeter and Silas Williams.

One of the regular officers at Meyer's lake reports that a stranger, presumably a traveling man, was robbed of \$300 while making the trip between the city and the lake. The stranger said he was not positive just where the theft took place, but the discovery is said to have been made shortly after he arrived at the resort. The money was supposed to have been extracted from a pocketbook carried in his hip pocket. The report reached the Canton police Friday night, but nothing was known of the theft at the time of its occurrence.

John and Fred Adams, two boys apparently less than 18 years of age, were before Mayor Turnbull Saturday morning on charges of burglary and larceny, it being alleged that they broke into Lehman's cigar store Friday night at midnight and stole a quantity of smokers' articles. They were caught in the act and admitted that they had been in the place, but claim that the door was found open and that they merely walked in and helped themselves, while they were drunk. They will be given a hearing Saturday night.

As a result of the last term of probate court, according to Probate Judge C. C. Bow, there has been turned into the county treasury, \$667.51 collected as fine and costs. This is probably the largest amount ever turned over for one term of court. Judge Bow is also authority for the statement that during the last term of court, from March 1 to June 1, the court has had twenty-two hearings in insanity and lunacy cases. In all but three cases the persons were declared insane and committed to the state hospital at Massillon.

Judge Harter, Friday morning signed the bill of exceptions in the Frank Stevens murder case. This allows the defense the privilege of taking the case before the circuit court which sits at

New Philadelphia next week. Stevens some time ago, was found guilty of murder in the second degree for the killing of Joseph Burk, last November. Before the case goes to the circuit court copies of the proceedings in the common pleas court will have to be made out by Clerk of Courts J. J. Wise. Stevens is now serving a life sentence in the Ohio penitentiary.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Summer Work Well Begun at the Institution.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH ALFALFA.

Superintendent Eyman Has Had Several Acres Planted, and if the Crop is Successful Large Quantities Will be Raised in the Future.

Superintendent Eyman has sowed several acres of alfalfa on the hospital grounds as an experiment. It is up several inches above the ground and looks as though it would thrive. One patch of two acres and one of four acres have been sown. Should the experiment prove successful alfalfa will be raised in large quantities at the hospital.

Friday afternoon the hospital gardener finished planting the potatoes. Eighty acres have been planted, ten acres of early potatoes and seventy acres of late ones. About 2,000 tomato plants have been set out and between 1,000 and 1,500 more will be put in. Early cabbage has also been set out. About two acres of sweet corn is being planted every week. The sweet corn planting will continue every week until the last week in June. In all eighteen acres are to be planted. Last year when the sweet corn season came in it took 4,700 ears to feed the patients at the hospital at the first sweet corn meal of the season. The wheat at the hospital is coming up nicely and the prospects are that this will be a good crop this season. Should nothing injure it, it is thought that 1,500 bushels will be reaped from the seventy acres planted. This 1,500 bushels of wheat ground into flour will last about six weeks at the hospital.

A pigeon cage is to be built next to the chicken coop. At present there are between four and five hundred pigeons at the hospital and there is no place to keep them. The cage will be built of wire netting on the sides and the top. Three hundred and twenty nests will be built for the pigeons in the upper part of the cage.

The bids on the new telephone exchange have not all been handed in. The time limit is July 10.

Work on the hog pens at the Massillon state hospital was commenced in earnest last Monday morning by Carpenter Mossholder. It will be a month before they are ready for use. There will be two pens, each eighty feet long and thirty-two feet wide. They are being built beside the canal. William Christman has been awarded the contract for putting down a well near the hog pens to furnish water for the hogs. Mr. Christman began work last Tuesday morning. He expected to have the well finished this week, but so far no water has been reached. The drillers will probably have to go down at least ninety feet.

Superintendent H. C. Eyman left Saturday morning for Columbus, where he will present the plans and specifications of the sewer line and filtration beds to the state officials. The plans will be presented to the state secretary, state engineer, all members of the board of health, the state auditor and Governor Pattison for approval. It will probably be three weeks before the plans and specifications are sent back to the hospital. Work on the sewer line will be started about July 1. The filtration beds, sixteen in number, will be begun about the same time. William Vogt & Sons have received the contract of grading down the hill and filling up the ravine through which the sewer pipe will run. He will begin on the grading July 2.

ENROUTE TO ENGLAND.

Representative and Mrs. Longworth Sailed Today.

New York, June 2.—(By Associated Press)—Representative Nichols Longworth and Mrs. Longworth sailed for England today on the steamer St. Louis.

THE COMMITTEE OF FOURTEEN

Operators Meeting at Columbus Adjournd Friday.

POWER GIVEN THE COMMITTEE.

Miners in Convention are Addressed by National Vice President Lewis and State President Green—Terms of Strike Settlement in Illinois.

Columbus, June 2.—After a short session Friday morning, at the Southern, the "stand pat" operators adjourned sine die, delegating to the "committee of fourteen" the authority and power to take such action relative to the situation as it may deem advisable. It was the consensus of opinion of the operators, however, that no material changes in the conditions had occurred which warranted a recession on their part from the position they maintained at the Indianapolis convention, and since then.

The miners convened promptly Friday morning at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, but did practically nothing during the first session, except to pass upon the credentials of the delegates.

It is quite possible that as soon as the miners come to definite conclusions regarding their policy, they will ask for a conference with the operators, thereby following out the suggestion of President Green, made in his address to the convention, through committees.

The committee of fourteen, of which John H. Winder, president of the Sunday Creek Company, is chairman, will look after the interests of the operators at the proposed conference.

Very little is expected to be accomplished until the controversy reaches the joint committee, which may be not later than Saturday, and then it is confidently believed that the points at issue will be quickly adjusted to the satisfaction of both miners and operators.

On what basis the agreement will be reached is problematical. In all states where settlements have been made, the miners have sacrificed conditions for the advance in mining rate, but this may not be a safe criterion, for some of the pioneer delegates to the convention take the position that advances are much more easy to secure, comparatively, than the conditions they have established after years of determined effort, and in some instances serious conflict. Another alternative is the flat acceptance of the 1904-1905 scale.

At the afternoon session of the miners, President Green, in explaining the purposes for which the convention had been called, laid special stress upon the necessity of "exercising cool, calm and deliberate judgment, before reaching final conclusions on any question brought to your attention. In this crisis, we ask for your active and united assistance and you can rest assured that every effort will be made to preserve the integrity of District No. 6 as an organization."

President Green made no recommendations, except that a joint conference be held.

Mr. Green was followed by National Vice President Thomas L. Lewis, who gave a brief review of the mining situation throughout the country, and took occasion to make caustic references to the utter disregard of the decision of the national convention. He pointed out that at one time, had the miners stood shoulder to shoulder, they would have won, but the sense of a resolution providing for "standing pat" had been turned into a farce, and settlements made in many sections.

Instead of getting what they fought for, the anthracite miners got nothing, Mr. Lewis said. He added that it was no time to mince words, but an opportune occasion to deal in cold facts.

The concessions which the Illinois miners made, as agreed to by the sub-scale committee and contained in the report of the convention, were these:

"That the present supplemental contracts as to shot firers be continued; provided, however, that the miners shall shoot the coal with two pounds of powder or less, and where that is impossible, the miners shall pay the entire cost of shot firers and examiners."

"There must be a penalty clause providing that if any mine is thrown idle by reason of the refusal of any of the United Mine Workers to continue their regular work, whether on account of any specific grievance in process of adjudication, as provided in this agreement or otherwise, each employee

the pay roll, member of the United Mine Workers, shall pay to the operator of said mine fifty cents per day for each day or fraction of a day of such enforced suspension, such amount to be checked off of the pay roll and retained by said operator as agreed and liquidated damages by said operator sustained on account of such suspension."

"That the twelfth clause of the last state agreement defining an eight hour day for miners be changed as follows: The above scale of mining prices is based upon an eight hour work day, and it is definitely understood that this shall mean eight hours' work at the face, exclusive of noon time six days a week, or forty-eight hours in the week, provided the operator desires the mine to work, and the miners shall continue at work in their places a full eight hours, if required by the operator on days when the mine hoists coal less than eight hours, and nothing in the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America, or any local ruling, shall in any way abridge or affect this requirement, or impose conditions affecting the same."

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

Miners and Operators Holding a Meeting Today.

Columbus, June 2.—(By Associated Press)—A joint conference of Ohio miners and operators opened here today. The session promises to be a very stormy one, as charges are being made by both sides. As far as developed to the meeting both sides are determined to adhere to their original demands.

Washington, June 2.—(By Associated Press)—The American consul at Cananea, Mexico, makes an urgent appeal for aid from the United States on account of the outbreak there and the loss of life. The Mexican governor, Renoa, also appeals for help from the American side. This is a most unusual case, and a consultation is being held as to the propriety of sending troops.

Douglas, Ariz., June 2.—(By Associated Press)—The governor of Sonora came to Naco this morning to give permission for armed Americans to go to Cananea and at 8 o'clock departed with forty-five organized men under command of Captain Tom Rynning, on a special train.

El Paso, Tex., June 2.—(By Associated Press)—Private telegrams received from Cananea today say that the Americans now control the town and many Mexicans have left. One hundred rifles and a quantity of ammunition were shipped from here today to Colonel Green, at Naco, and will be taken to Cananea if they can be gotten over the boundary.

President Diaz ordered all troops at Nogales and Hermosillo to proceed to Cananea. Order was restored there soon after the arrival today of the American volunteers who were permitted by Governor Ysabel to cross the boundary.

DESERTERS AT PLUM RUN.

Many of the Strikers are Facing Starvation.

Dillonvale, June 2.—The foreigners among the strikers here were told that they could obtain credit at grocery stores for limited amounts, the goods to be charged to the United Mine Workers' organization, but the merchants refused to agree to this, claiming they have not sufficient capital. Starvation faces the men and they are ready to return to work if the Columbian conference is fruitless.

At Plum Run Friday forty of the non-union men deserted and are now in Smithfield. They claim fifty of the remaining one hundred non-union miners were forced into the mine at the point of guns in the hands of the guards. This has caused the strikers' officers to enter a protest with the county authorities at Steubenville. An investigation will be made Saturday. Three cars of coal were loaded at Plum Run Friday.

OPEN DOOR AT MUKDEN.

Port Dalny Will Soon be Open to International Trade.

Tokio, June 2.—(By Associated Press)—Mukden was formally opened yesterday to international trade, and the occasion was widely celebrated. The authorities are busy drafting harbor regulations for Tainan, the new Japanese name for Port Dalny, and as soon as they are completed that port will also be opened to the trade of all nations.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Massillon, June 4, 1906.

LADIES.
Christman, Mrs. C. E. Davison, Mrs. Noah.
Moser, Miss Anna Mather, Miss Martha
Weitzl, Mrs. Lotte

MR. APOLONIO, J. Bigelow, Rolla
Boiling, Rev. Donat, Lewis
Fry, John H. Haan, Wm.
Rockey, E. G. Smith, N. D.
Stiner, Cris. Valiquette, Emery
Wise, Rose

FORGERS.
National Cut Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

L. O. KOONS, P. M.

PHILIP CREASY.

The store of Philip Creasy is one of

the leading business houses in Beach City. The lines handled in the store

are groceries and provisions, queens-

ware, glassware, tinware, fine candies,

cigars, tobacco, etc.

G. W. WEITZEL.

Is engaged in the restaurant business

and is prepared to give his customers

the best accommodations at reasonable

prices.

Stop at Beach City Hotel. Rich-

ards & Woods, proprietors.

AMERICANS ARE AIDING MEXICO.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.
George Jones Stabs Himself at Dillonvale.

A special to the Cleveland Leader gives the following account of a desperate attempt made by George Jones, a former resident of East Greenville, to kill himself. Readers of The Independent will recall that Jones was shot by a drunken miner and for weeks lay at the point of death, about a year ago:

"At Dillonvale, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, a meeting of the foreign miners was held, and George Jones, of the local union, being unable to hold the men in line, became distracted and tried to commit suicide in front of a passing freight train, but was pulled off the track just in time. Then he plunged a knife three times into his breast, and his condition is serious. He will recover."

MERCHANTS OF BEACH CITY.

All Business Houses Enjoy a Thriving Trade.

A RICH FARMING COMMUNITY.

Large Stocks Carried by the Various Dealers and Prices are as Low as Quoted in Much Larger Towns—An Immense Country Trade.

Beach City, the thriving little town twelve miles south of Massillon, on the C. L. & W. division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and the Canton-Akron electric railway, is improving rapidly, owing to the enterprising spirit shown by its business men and citizens generally. The town is surrounded by one of the richest farming sections in this part of the state and Beach City is the center of an extensive trade. The merchants carry large and varied stocks of merchandise and goods are sold on terms as satisfactory as can be given by stores in much larger towns.

A representative of The Independent, who recently canvassed the town, furnished the following partial list of business places:

W. H. RAFF, Dealer in men's, boys' and children's clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps. Stock large and nobby. The prices low, the quality high. Suite made to order.

MRS. N. FELLER. A neat millinery establishment is that conducted by Mrs. N. Feller, and her stock includes the very latest styles of women's hats and other feminine furnishings.

HENRY ESPENSCHIED, Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, spectacles, musical merchandise, etc. Repairing a specialty. Is always prepared to satisfy the wants of the public at reasonable prices.

J. F. MYERS.

If you need a new buggy, wagon or harness, J. F. Myers is ready to supply all requirements. Also carries a good line of whips, robes and blankets.

O. C. WEIMER, Dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes and queensware. Bargains in lace curtains and carpets.

WINFIELD & CO., Leading dealers in general merchandise, groceries and meats. Everything neat and clean and courteous treatment accorded to all customers.

A. C. GOUDY, M. D., Physician and surgeon. Dealer in paints, oils, wall paper, window shades, books, stationery, base ball goods, etc.

JAMES HAMMEL, Conducts the only first class tonsorial establishment. Always gives satisfaction.

H. A. WOOD, Proprietor, has recently opened a neat little restaurant and confectionery store. Ice cream and short order lunches will be served.

A. A. DENZER, Experienced blacksmith, repairing and first class horseshoeing.</

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING.37 North Erie St., - - MASSILLON, O.
Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1890.Telephone Call: Both Phones No. 55
Material Room: Both Phones No. 55
Business Office: Both Phones No. 55

The INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news-stands: Barney's Book Store, Haskin's News-Depot, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neisner's Pool Room and Levi's Candy and Tobacco Stand.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906

At the present time it is estimated that there are considerably more than one hundred thousand Slavs in western Pennsylvania. These make up the great majority of the workers in the anthracite region. America is apparently for the Americans in a few neighborhoods only.

No services at the Ev. church June 3rd.—Smithville correspondence in the Orrville Courier.

But the Meth. and Pres. congregations will gather as usual. Let us hope that they will extend temporary hospitality to the Evs.

A number of Democrats are said to have grievances against Governor Patterson because he thinks more of certain Republicans in making appointments than of them. These gentlemen can comfort themselves with the reflection that they have not been turned down because they did not try to get something. In the bright lexicon of the Ohio Democratic office seeker lately there has been no such word as discouragement.

Major Frantz was confronted with a difficult task when it came to appointing a successor to the late Henry Shriver on the board of public service, but in selecting Henry L. Leahy for the office The Independent believes that he has acted wisely. Mr. Leahy is not only a well known and respected citizen and business man, but as a member of the old sewer commission he has had practical experience in city work which will be of great value in his new position.

On June 17, 18 and 19, at Musical Fund hall, Philadelphia, the fiftieth anniversary of the first Republican national convention is to be celebrated by a golden jubilee under the auspices of the National League of Republican Clubs. On June 17, 18 and 19 the first national Republican convention was held in the identical hall in which this celebration will take place, and the party, then less than a year old, placed in nomination for President, General John C. Fremont, the gallant soldier and explorer, known the country over as the "Pathfinder," and for vice president William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. In the fifty years that have elapsed the Republican party has kept to its task of making eventful history, and has given to the country, besides a host of other worthy men, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt.

Andrew Carnegie has a coat of arms. As none of his ancestors was thoughtful enough to bequeath him one, with his usual originality he devised an entirely satisfactory combination for himself. On the escutcheon is a weaver's shuttle, because his father was a weaver; there is also a shoemaker's knife, in honor of an ancestor who worked at that trade. Mr. Carnegie has a coronet for a crest, but it is reversed and surmounted by the cap of Liberty. The supporters are the American and Scotch flags and the motto is "Death to Privilege." It is a matter of small importance to the Laird of Skibo that, according to the laws of heraldry, coronets and supporters are only allowed with the arms of peers, baronets and Knights of the Garter. He has the satisfaction of owning a unique coat of arms, and one that is, very likely, quite as effective and practical for working purposes as the showy, second-hand affairs that are the boast of some of our "first families."

It is announced that the Japanese have begun their long contemplated march upon the nations and civilization of the West by way of San Francisco through the channels of commerce. Their weapon is sake. Persons who have had only vague ideas as to what is meant by the "yellow peril" have only to read a description of the ichoclastic and inflammatory beverage manufactured in Japan to get these ideas into tangible form. Sake is made of rice. One swig, it is reported, is sufficient to make an ordinary man jump into the air and crack his heels together. Two swigs will make him kiss his mother-in-law, and three will make him leap overboard. At the fourth the victim is usually cast off to a madhouse. Sake is thirty-four times as strong as Kentucky red eye and 2,654 times as strong as beer. Used instead of whisky with sugar and mint, it makes drink familiarly known throughout the Far East as "the crack of doom." In combination with gin, ice and a dash of bitters it makes a poison twice as potent as prussic acid.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Gathering at Home of John Gregory, Near Dalton.

The sixth annual reunion of the Gregory family was held on Wednesday, May 30, at the home of John Gregory, a short distance northwest of Dalton. After a sumptuous dinner the meeting was called to order by John Jones of East Greenville, Robert Gregory officiating as secretary. An entertaining programme of music, recitations and reading was carried out, to which Walter Leisy, of Massillon, with a phonograph, contributed.

A brief business session followed, resulting in the selection of H. B. Leisy's home in Massillon as the place of holding the reunion on May 30, 1907, and the selection of the following officers: President, E. S. Fetter, of Massillon; secretary, Walter Leisy, of Massillon.

Twenty-five members of the family were present at the meeting.

ANNUAL EXCURSION.

The Grocers Desire to Go to Cedar Point.

The grocers' picnic committee, consisting of W. B. Martin, Frank Norwood, Martin Brenner and Harry V. Ross, has decided to go to Cedar Point for the annual outing this year, either on August 8 or 14. This decision was reached at a meeting Thursday evening.

The route has not been selected, but two railroad companies are now considering the proposition. The exact date will be made known as soon as a contract is signed up with a railroad company. The committee thinks a dollar rate will be in force.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.
Crystal Spring, June 4.—Mrs. Christina Sharp and son Lloyd, of Barberton, spent a few days here last week.

Mrs. H. C. Fashbaugh and son Vernon, of Columbus, have been spending a few days here with friends and relatives.

"Teddy" Reis, of Barberton, visited his parents over Decoration day.

Mrs. Andrew Ries is spending the week with her sons, William and Charles, at Barberton.

Mrs. Fred Lieting, of Canton, and the Misses Hannish and Mary Krushinsky, of Massillon, were at home with their parents Decoration day.

Gust Tursky, of Lorain, spent a few days with his family here this week.

Fred Tursky, of Lorain, returned home after spending a few days with friends and relatives here.

Miss Gertrude Crookston spent a few days here the past week.

The wedding dance given by Will A. Leonard and his bride Monday evening, May 21, was largely attended. Excellent music was furnished by the Armonia orchestra, consisting of Messrs. Pfug, Ertle, Puegner, Purcell, Geiss and Zuber.

"Shops" Mathien, "Glick" Miesmer, "Whity" Kuligoskey and "Suse" Leonard contemplate giving a fish fry to their friends about Saturday night.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Brown was the scene of an enjoyable party on the evening of May 27 in honor of Miss Mary Brown's sixteenth birthday anniversary. Refreshments of all kinds were served and dancing was indulged in until the "wee sma' hours." Charles Pahiau and Rudolph Herman furnished the music. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leedding, Mr. and Mrs. William Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Eichendorf, Thomas Heck, Fred Gross, Charles and Gust. Leedding, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers, Gust. Eichendorf, Miss Lillian Reed, William Abt, the Misses Hilda and Lizzie Abt and Charles Haeman, of Massillon, and Rudolph and Awalt Brown, Theo Herman, Charles Krushinsky, William Miesmer, Herman Drage and Amelia Price, of Crystal Spring.

Edwin Ebie and the Misses Edith and Catherine Foltz attended the commencement at New Berlin Friday evening.

A complexion fair men like to see. So girls take this advice, Don't hesitate to think it o'er, Drink Rocky Mountain Tea.

The Baltzly Company.

Don't let the baby suffer from eczema, sores or any itching of the skin. Doan's Ointment gives instant relief, cures quickly. Perfectly safe for children. All druggists sell it.

B. & O. Excursion to Cleveland Sunday June 10th. Leave Massillon 7:30 a.m., returning leaves Cleveland 6 p.m. \$1.00 round trip.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil instantly relieves the pain quickly cures the wound.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

NO EXEMPTIONS BY CONFEREES

Free Passes Prohibited by Amended Railroad Rate Bill.

WORK NEARING COMPLETION

Senate Committee Votes to Unseat Reed Smoot—Debate on Isle of Pines and Canal Supplies—Bill Regulating Liability of Railroad Companies Passes Upper Branch.

Washington, June 2.—The conferences on the railroad rate bill are nearing the end of their labors, only two amendments remaining unsettled. The amendments in dispute are those relating to "Jim Crow" cars and prescribing that no hearings of applications for injunctions setting aside orders of the interstate commerce commission shall be had without five days' notice to the committee. The indications are that the latter will be accepted. It is said that the "Jim Crow" car amendment is slated to go out. As passed by the senate it requires that the railroads shall provide equal accommodations for the different races. Northern negroes object to this because they fear that it will suggest to Northern states the passage of "Jim Crow" laws. They would like the law to provide that the "same accommodations" instead of "equal accommodations" should be provided for the different races. This, however, is opposed by Southern members of congress. If the amendment is disagreed to the different states are permitted to exercise their own discretion as to the separation of the races, but interstate passengers cannot be interfered with under the state laws. Two amendments were re drafted by the conferees. One was the pass amendment for which a substitute was offered by the house conferees and accepted. It prohibits the issuance of passes to any person. It makes no exemptions whatever, but is not to take effect until Jan. 1, 1907. The other re drafted amendment is the one making pipe lines common carriers. It now provides that pipe lines transporting oil through pipes and partly by rail and through pipes and partly by water shall be common carriers.

The "commodity" amendment, which prohibits railroads from carrying any articles it mines, manufactures or produces was amended slightly so as to render it less in conflict with the pipe line amendment.

Statehood Agreement.

Washington, June 2.—The latest move in the controversy between the senate and house on the statehood question has just been revealed in connection with the plan to bring in a report from the conference committee. This report is to provide for the immediate admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state, with the further provision, in the exact language of the original Foraker amendment, that Arizona and New Mexico shall vote separately on admission as one state. This report is to be admitted first to the senate for its sanction. Should it be rejected, as predicted, it is believed that the house will rest the case, after emphasizing the fact that the senate and not the house is responsible for the failure.

Proceedings of Senate.

Washington, June 2.—The senate passed the bill regulating the liability of railroad companies for injuries to employees, but Senator Daniel, who was not in his seat when the bill passed, gave notice of a motion to reconsider, which, if it prevails, will again bring the measure before the senate. The remaining time of the open session was devoted to a speech by Senator Morgan in support of the assertion of American control in the Isle of Pines and to a discussion of the resolution prescribing a policy for the government in the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal. Senator Stone opposed the amendment as useless and attacked the president as weak and wavering in policy.

Vote to Unseat Smoot.

Washington, June 2.—By a vote of 7 to 5 the senate committee on privileges and elections voted that Senator Smoot is not entitled to his seat. The committee voted unanimously to have a vote in the senate at this session. The decision was on the resolution by Senator Dubois, which was carried by Senators Burrows, Dilliver, Pettus, Overman, Bailey, Dubois and Frazier voting in the affirmative, and Senators Foraker, Dillingham, Hopkins, Bevieridge and Knox in the negative. The vote of Senator Depew was not cast.

Registered an Earthquake.

Washington, June 2.—The weather bureau issued the following bulletin: "The seismograph at the weather bureau registered an earthquake of considerable magnitude about midnight, May 31. The strong portion of the motion began at about 12:34 a.m., June 1, and continued for about 11 minutes. The total duration of the earthquake was nearly two hours. This is the first considerable earthquake recorded in Washington since the San Francisco earthquake. The records show that the present earthquake was a much greater distance from Washington than San Francisco."

RACE WAR.

Forty-Five Americans Killed by Mexicans Across the Border.

Naco, Ariz., June 2.—Forty-five Americans were killed at Cananea, Mexico, 45 miles south of here, where is located the great copper camp of Colonel W. G. Greene. The camp is on fire and it is reported that the Mexicans are defying all authority. They are reported to be using dynamite in blowing up the great smelters and mills owned by the Greene company.

The trouble arose at Cananea over the demand of the Mexicans for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$5 per day. Parties who left there said that Colonel Greene was addressing practically the entire population of the camp in an effort to pacify the excited Mexicans. However, between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday afternoon the Mexicans opened fire on the Americans and 40 or more were killed.

Colonel Greene wired at once to Bisbee for all the armed men that could be sent to protect the Americans and their property at Cananea. The population of Cananea is 23,000, of which 5,000 are Americans. The family of Colonel Greene arrived here, but the colonel remained with his property.

IN SUBWAY

Fire Follows Collision Between Trains of Empty Cars.

New York, June 2.—By a collision in the subway between trains of empty cars a short circuit was caused which resulted in the bursting of four cars, a panic in a train crowded with passengers, and the suspension of traffic from Number 3 street to the Kingsbridge terminus for several hours. A northbound passenger train ran the gauntlet of flaming cars and reached the One Hundred and Tenth street station, where the passengers, panic stricken in the darkness and smoke, had difficulty in reaching the street. Several women fainted, but all escaped unharmed.

Revolution Not Crushed.

Mexico City, June 2.—Private telegrams from Salvador show that General Toledo is now well within the southern part of Guatemala with two thousand well-armed men and abundant ammunition. The revolutionists are receiving an abundance of arms and have well-filled war chests. Important developments are expected daily. The revolution is far from being crushed. There is much enthusiasm on the revolutionist side and General Barrillas is reported moving on Ocos with largely increased forces.

Lou Dillon Case.

New Haven, Conn., June 2.—Judge William K. Townsend, in the United States Circuit court, denied the motion of the Memphis Trotting association to restrain it from hearing the Major Delmar-Lou Dillon case, involving the alleged drugging of the mare in the gold cup race at Memphis in 1904. The decision, rendered at the close of rather stormy arguments, is a victory for the National association, which was accused of conspiracy and treachery by Attorney James Meagher of Chicago in a closing argument.

Charged With Perjury.

Little Rock, Ark., June 2.—State Senator F. O. Butt of Carroll county was arrested on an indictment charging him with perjury. He testified some weeks ago in the "boodle" case, denying he had received any bribes during the last legislature or offered money to anyone else. Senator Adams testified that Butt gave \$100 for a vote for the state capital bill. Butt is under indictment in two other cases charging him with "boodling." Senator Butt was chairman of the state senate judiciary committee.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.00@10; cows, \$3.00@4.00; heifers, \$2.75@5.00; bulls, \$3.25@4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$6.00@6.50; lambs, \$5.25@6.00, yearlings, \$6.00@6.25. Calves—\$2.75@7.25. Hogs—Choice to choice, \$6.00@6.50; medium to good, \$4.50@5.00; butcher weights, \$6.45@6.50; good to choice, \$6.00@6.50; good mixed, \$6.45@6.50; packing, \$6.00@6.25. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.75@7.25. Wheat—No. 2 red, 87c. Corn—No. 2, 50¢@50½c. Oats—No. 2, 33¢@33½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Choice, \$6.00@6.50; prime, \$5.50@5.75; shipping steers, \$4.70@5.15; butcher cattle, \$4.50@5.00; heifers, \$3.50@4.90; fat cows, \$3.25@4.25; bulls, \$3.25@4.00; milkers and springers, \$2.00@5.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5.00@6.25; mixed sheep, \$5.00@5.85; ewes, \$5.00@6.25; lambs, \$5.00@7.00. Calves—Best, \$7.00@7.50; heavy calves, \$6.00@6.50; medium and mixed, \$5.00@5.50; roughs, \$5.00@5.50. Hogs—Heavy and medium, \$6.75@7.25. Sheep—\$6.00@6.50; lambs, \$5.25@5.75. Spring lambs, \$5.00@5.50. Calves—\$7.00@7.50. Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.75@7.25. Light Yorke's—\$6.70@6.75. Light Yorke's—\$6.00@6.65; pigs, \$5.45@5.65.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, \$6.00@6.50; prime, \$5.50@5.75; tidy butchers, \$4.50@5.00; fat cattle, \$3.50@4.00; fat bulls, \$3.25@4.00; milkers and springers, \$2.00@5.00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.50@6.25; good mixed, \$5.00@5.50; lambs, \$4.00@5.00; spring lambs, \$2.00@5.00. Calves—Veal, \$5.00@5.50; cattle, \$5.00@5.50. Hogs—Medium and heavy, \$6.00@6.50; roughs, \$5.00@5.50.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Choice steers, \$4.00@4.50; bulls, \$3.50@4.00; fat cattle, \$3.00@3.50; fat bulls, \$2.50@3.00; milkers and springers, \$2.00@3.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5.00@6.25; mixed sheep, \$4.50@5.50; lambs, \$3.50@4.00. Calves—Veal, \$5.00@5.50; cattle, \$5.00@5.50. Hogs—Medium and heavy, \$6.00@6.50; roughs, \$5.00@5.50.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$4.50@5.00; bulls, \$3.50@4.00; fat cattle, \$3.00@3.50; fat bulls, \$2.50@3.00; milkers and springers, \$2.00@3.00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice wethers, \$5.00@6.25; mixed sheep, \$4.50@5.50; lambs, \$3.50@4.00. Calves—Veal, \$5.00@5.50; cattle, \$5.00@5.50. Hogs—Medium and heavy, \$6.00@6.50; roughs, \$5.00@5.50.

Sheep—\$5.00@5.50; lambs, \$4.00@4.50. Corn—No. 2, 33¢@33½c. Oats—No. 2, 33¢@33½c. Mixed, \$33½c@33¾c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 84½c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 5½c. Oats—No. 2, 33½c. Mixed, 33½c@33¾c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 87c; corn, 52½c; oats, 37c; rye, 58½c; cloverseed, 38½c.

<p

NIXON'S SEA TERROR.

AFRICAN GAME FOR AMERICA

ASSEMBLING OF RUSSIAN DOWMA

Shipbuilder Says His Submarine Has Ears and Eyes.

CAN DETECT A FOE MILES AWAY

New Destroyer Will Be Nearly Submerged When Afloat and Can Be Carried on a Battleship's Deck—To Have a Speed of Twenty-one and a Half Knots.

A new submarine destroyer from which the crew can see and hear sights and sounds at a great distance and thus strike with greater accuracy has been invented by Lewis Nixon, the shipbuilder, says the New York Times. Mr. Nixon admitted it and said that he has applications for patents pending all over the world. The new submarine destroyer, Mr. Nixon said, will be offered to the United States government by the inventor before any foreign power has an option on it.

The boat has a secret device by which, it is said, it will be practically impossible for a torpedo or a strange craft to come within a mile or two of the submarine without being observed or heard.

"After that," said Mr. Nixon, "the question of the destruction of the unwelcome craft is another matter, requiring another device. This is covered by one of the applications for patents now pending and the blowing up of a hostile vessel approaching too closely is a very simple matter. My device includes the use of a high explosive that will work terrific damage when exploded near a hull. By other parts of my invention through which vessels under or above water can be placed by my craft, it is as though the eyesight were exaggerated and the hearing rendered extremely sensitive."

"Further than this it would be disastrous to all interested to speak at present, save to say that my submarine will be more than half submerged when afloat. Only a small part of it will appear above water, but that part will contain the apparatus for observing and hearing and generally locating strange vessels. The new explosive and its operation I do not care to discuss just now except to say that it has been perfected."

Mr. Nixon, speaking of the progress in the use of torpedoes and submarine craft in naval warfare, drew attention to the fact that the German emperor had recently announced his intention of descending, as President Roosevelt had done, in a submarine boat in order to test its practicability.

"This," said Mr. Nixon, "is interesting in view of the fact that recently the kaiser regarded the submarine as more or less of a joke. When Prince Henry of Prussia was in New York he told me that the submarine boat did not count for much. When I told him that I could send out a submarine boat that could destroy all the German ships he laughed."

"Nevertheless, your highness," I said, "in a few years you will be building submarine boats."

"I think a few months will see that prophecy fulfilled. The submarine boat must now be considered as a serious force in naval warfare."

"While in Russia I had an opportunity, the first in many years, to really study naval needs as affected by the advances since I designed the Oregon."

"While in St. Petersburg I designed armored destroyers—a 15,000 horse-power ocean going destroyer and a submarine torpedo boat destroyer. These are propelled by the Standard gasoline marine engine."

"My submarine destroyers will be small, capable of being carried on the decks of battleships and large cruisers to be put overboard at the beginning of an action. They will be able to sink a battleship, as they will carry torpedoes besides my devices for locating and destroying torpedoes. These devices are very simple but novel."

"I have not offered my new inventions to the navy department as yet, as I should have to prove them by trials. But, of course, anything I have is at the disposal of the navy department. Nevertheless I built the first of our submarines, and it was hard to get a report of what they really did on account of the great prejudice against this type of boat."

"This prejudice is over, however, and we must now turn our attention not only to perfecting the submarine, but to combating it in its greatest perfection. This I am satisfied I can do."

"The new destroyer will be produced in model in a few weeks time. It will be a perfect miniature of my vessel for destroying the submarine, and I may make a public demonstration of its utility. It will have a speed of 21½ knots."

New Army Field Kitchen.

A French subaltern has invented a sort of kitchen on wheels, which can cook while it is on the march and thereby effect a great saving of time and of hungry waiting, says the London Globe. Many details are yet available, but the inventor is a Lieutenant of artillery. Each "kitchen" can dispose of the food for 400 men. When the marching trials were made the men found their meat and coffee cooked when their tent was called.

Uncle Sam's Bird Lodger.

A bluebird has built a nest in a mail box near Walton village, N. Y., says a special dispatch from Port Jervis, N. Y., to the New York World. She has been permitted to remain, although she protests loudly against the carrier on the route dropping papers and letters in her home and often removes the postal cards and sometimes the letters. The papers are too large for her to handle.

Orange Juice Fad.

Just now one of the fads of diet is orange juice, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Its effects on some is marvelous. In extreme cases of poverty of the blood it is a preventive of the distressing effects that generally follow. For any one who has a tendency to such trouble it is said to be an excellent thing to take the juice of at least the orange as soon as awakening in the morning.

How Czar and Peasant Met In Parliament.

MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE OF LIFE

Glitter of Gold Lace on the Dais, Sheepskin Coats and Strange Tribal Costumes in the Hermitage Hall Made the Momentous Gathering as Picturesque as It Was Thrilling.

Dr. E. J. Dillon describes as follows in the London Telegraph the momentous gathering in the drouma, or parliament, at St. Petersburg of the czar and his councilors with the peasants who will act as co-rulers in the government of the Russian empire:

The members of the council of the empire, mostly elderly gentlemen, drove up in silence, entered the portals of the imperial hostelry and took their places in the Hermitage hall. Long-shaggy bearded peasants, priests, rural teachers and the rank and file of the nation's representatives were conducted to the Nicholas hall. The other day for the first time in history peasants were admitted as co-rulers of the czar to govern the mighty empire, and one may declare without claiming the gift of prophecy that their power will go on increasing until Russia, like Servia, has become a peasant state.

Sightseers who could catch a glimpse of the carriage inmates craned their necks and strained their eyes to identify the members of the new cabinet.

The indolent looking premier, M. Gourievkin, was revealed by his lolling attitude and cutlet whiskers as he lay back in his carriage, gazing wearily, now through the right, now through the left window. M. Stishinsky, the reactionary minister of agriculture, whose name and presence would ruin the most liberal cabinet Russia could get together, appeared for a moment, as usual, slightly disdainful, with a degree of exquisite elegance which will probably not forsake him on the day of judgment in the valley of Jeloshaphat.

Entering the Winter palace by a modest little door near the Hermitage, I soon found myself in the midst of military uniforms. The staircases, rooms, corridors, passages and gardens

all literally bristled with bayonets, rifles and sabers.

This unpleasant impression was somewhat softened by the gorgeous uniforms, bewitching smiles and courteous demeanor of the army chiefs.

The throne room, in the gallery of which the press representatives were accommodated with places, was still quite empty. As in most great apartments of Russian palaces, the principal colors in this magnificent room were white and gold, the white of the fluted marble pillars, the gold of the balustrades and the vast gilded electrolies. An imperial mantle of crimson and purple was thrown negligently over the seat reserved for the czar, while in front of the throne, but not in the center of the hall, stood a little square table covered with heavy gold brocade. It was an improvised altar, at which monarch and the people were to unite in fervent prayer that their cooperation may redound to the glory of the nation. Very soon a considerable sprinkling of gold splashed uniforms and flaming red sashes broke the sameness of the spectacle. Then came about seventy little boys attired in Bordeaux colored gowns, all members of the court choir.

As the minutes passed the great hall rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous lines. Suddenly three men without wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched collar, and all three looking utterly out of keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed, and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched collar, and all three looking utterly out of keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed, and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

collar, and all three looking utterly out of

keeping with the place and with their visitors. But not for long.

A few minutes later others followed,

and yet others, many neatly dressed, several untidy, a few in very slovenly

fashion. Then the peasants dropped in slowly and circumstantly, with a look of surprise in some cases bordering upon awe. Among them were long-

haired priests and a dignified Polish biretate of the Roman Catholic church, attired in purple, and some other porters of the same faith in long black soutanes.

As the minutes passed the great hall

was rapidly filled, senators, members of the council of the empire, chamberlains and other officers entering at first by ones and twos and then in continuous

lines. Suddenly three men without

wedding garments—that is, in common workman's garb—were seen hobnobbing at the lower end of the hall, one of them in a blouse devoid of starched

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

PLANS FOR A
NEW BUILDING

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators

J. S. Coxey, of Mt. Vernon, was visitor in the city Friday night and Saturday morning.

Miss Amie Inman has returned from New York, where she has been studying at the school of art.

Fire at Jeffersor, O., Friday, destroyed property valued at \$80,000, partially covered by insurance.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hayes and W. Melton left Friday evening for Clyde, N. Y., where they will make their future home.

Sheriff Brown on Friday morning took Mrs. Margaret Arnold, of Applecreek, to the Massillon hospital.—Wooster Republican.

The fifty-eighth annual session of the Ohio State Teachers' Association will be held at Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay Island, June 26-28.

The Beal election at New Holland resulted in a victory for the "drys" by a majority of 26. The victory will practically wipe out all the saloons in Fayette county.

Miss Cora Johnson and Miss Gertrude Goins were guests at a card party given by the Misses Evelyn Hawkins and Bertha Jackson, at Akron, last Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Harrison Baum has received word that her husband, who is serving out a sentence in the Ohio penitentiary, is very ill with consumption. He has been in the prison hospital since last January.

Miss E. Mae Paulus, formerly of Massillon, and Mr. T. D. Friend, of Kenmore, were quietly married at Akron on Friday. They will be guests for a few days of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Paulus, at Akron street.

Miss Laura Work, Miss Grace Manley, E. Myers and E. Karsh, of Massillon, and R. Lints, of Navarre, were among those who went to New Philadelphia Friday evening to attend the commencement exercises of the high school.

The new Reeves hotel in New Philadelphia was opened Wednesday night with a banquet attended by six hundred and fifty guests. The old Sherman house was remodeled into the new hotel at an expense of over \$40,000.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, of Massillon, gave an address Thursday night before a large audience at St. John's Evangelical church. The subject was "A Trip to Persia," and was full of instruction and interest. It was under the auspices of the Luther League that the lecture was given.—Akron Beacon Journal.

State Highway Commissioner Huston has approved the petition for state aid in the building of two roads in Wayne county, another leading from New Philadelphia in Tuscarawas county and a fourth from Salem in Columbiana county. One in Coshocton petitioned for was disapproved because it would be too expensive.

A stray dog, evidently on the verge of rabies, was shot by Grant Brothers, a resident on the Richville avenue road, Friday morning. As far as can be learned, no person was bitten, although the dog killed a chicken and snapped at other animals. Mr. Brothers first noticed the dog near Ephraim Foltz's residence. Later he procured a gun and killed the animal, which was black, with long hair and of medium size.

The East Liverpool aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles celebrated its occupancy of a fine new home by dedicating it, initiating three hundred and sixty-seven new members and holding a banquet Thursday night. Visiting delegates were present from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Newcastle, Youngstown and many other cities. Hy. D. Davis, of Cleveland, grand worthy president of the order, was among the orators.

The annual reunion of the Akron branch of the alumni association of Lake Erie college was held at the Lakeside Country club Saturday. Luncheon was served at the club at 12 o'clock. There were nearly forty present. The reunion this year is in charge of Canton members, who are Mrs. W. W. Clark, Mrs. Judge Ambler, Mrs. H. B. Stewart, Miss Laura Grevoise, Miss Eva Taylor, Mrs. J. F. Marchand and Miss Russell, of Massillon.

The Rev. James Jones, pastor of the United Brethren church, met with an accident Saturday morning which resulted in the breaking of an arm between the wrist and elbow. While assisting a neighbor in catching a chicken, Mr. Jones slipped and fell, his weight being thrown on the arm with sufficient force to fracture the bone. Dr. Maurice Smith was called and reduced the fracture and Mr. Jones is resting as comfortably as possible under the circumstances.

When chasing the butterfly of loveliness there is one thing to keep in mind and that is, chase the right kind—Beautifulness that comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents; Tea or Tablets. The Bally's Company. The deceased was the widow of the late E. David, who was killed in the Pocock mine four years ago. The funeral took place at North Lawrence at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment was made at Sixteen cemetery.

A Pest House is Desired by the Board of Health.

WANT ACTION BY THE COUNCIL.

Garbage Disposal Question was Again Discussed — Henry Leahy Resigned to Become a Member of the Board of Public Service.

The June meeting of the board of health was held in the mayor's court room Friday evening. Because of Mayor Frantz's time being taken up with police court matters, Henry Leahy was chosen chairman of the meeting. The other members, William Reed, C. A. Kouth and Dr. S. Hattery, were present, as was Dr. T. Clarke Miller, health officer.

The board discussed plans for the construction of a pest house and authorized Dr. Miller to wait upon the council and explain what the board feels is just and proper. The plans approved by the board contemplate the erection of a separate building from the present pest house building, although located near it. A building about twenty by twenty-eight feet will give the required room. Dr. Miller had an estimate made of the cost of such a structure, using material that will not easily burn, at about \$11,000. The floor would be made of cement and this material would extend up the walls from the floor as wainscoting.

The board discussed the question as to whether it would be less expensive to build the walls of brick or of sheeting with a brick veneer. It was found that there would be but little difference in the cost. The board desired to make a fire proof building. The plans contemplate the use of open fireplaces, which will also act as ventilators. A small cellar is to be built under a portion of the main room.

Dr. Miller explained the plans, which he had drawn in the rough, and the board instructed him to secure plans and estimates from an architect and present the entire matter to the council and the township trustees.

Dr. Miller called the board's attention to the fact that the disposal of garbage is a question that must be met soon. The board is permitted to use land on a farm about two miles from the city for a dumping ground at present, but should that permission be revoked the board and the city will have no place to substitute. For this reason Dr. Miller read a clause in the statutes which provides that the city council shall either lease or purchase a dumping ground when requested to do so by the board of health. The board passed a resolution instructing Dr. Miller to call the council's attention to the section with the view of carrying out its provisions.

Dr. Miller remarked that a garbage disposal plant which would burn all refuse would be an ideal solution of the troublesome question, but as the city has not the facility for disposing of garbage the question must be met the best way possible. He thinks that from four to six acres of land will answer all purposes for several years.

During May there were thirteen deaths in the city, three from diphtheria, eight from measles, one each from chickenpox and whooping cough.

Several bills were read and ordered paid. Just before the board adjourned Henry Leahy offered his resignation as a member in view of the fact that he has been appointed a member of the board of public service. Upon motion the resignation was referred to Mayor Frantz, who has the power of filling the vacancy on the board by appointment. Mr. Leahy asked to have the resignation take effect at once.

The board then adjourned to meet upon a call, if necessary, should the pest house question desire any action by the board.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MAGGIE ANDERSON

Mrs. Maggie Anderson, aged 34 years, died at her home in North Lawrence at 11:30 o'clock Thursday night. Death was due to cancer. The deceased is survived by her husband, Luke Anderson, stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Harland, three sisters, one brother and one daughter, Mary Bradwell. The sisters and brother are Mrs. John Kirk, of North Lawrence; Mrs. John Aston, of Strasburg; Mrs. Robert Legg, and Charles Bradwell, of Beech Grove. The deceased was the widow of the late E. David, who was killed in the Pocock mine four years ago. The funeral took place at North Lawrence at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment was made at Sixteen cemetery.

When chasing the butterfly of loveliness there is one thing to keep in mind and that is, chase the right kind—Beautifulness that comes by taking Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents; Tea or Tablets. The Bally's Company. The deceased was the widow of the late E. David, who was killed in the Pocock mine four years ago. The funeral took place at North Lawrence at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Interment was made at Sixteen cemetery.

FAMOUS DISCUS THROWER

Sheridan Tells His Experience With Royalty at Olympic Games.

Martin J. Sheridan, the famous discus thrower and one of the victorious American athletes who recently returned to New York from Athens bearing trophies of the Olympic games, told a New York World reporter that he got some new notions about princes and things of that kind while he was at Athens. He found the four stalwart sons of King George fine fellows and think they are wasting their time staying over there and playing the rusty game of royalty.

"Crown Prince Constantine is a fine chap," said Sheridan, "and so are the other three—George, Nicholas and Andros. I saw more of Prince George than I did of the others, and I can vouch for him in any game. He is a typical good fellow, and one can't help but like him. One day while I was practicing at throwing the discus he came up behind me and kept his eye on my work for some time before I was aware of his presence.

"I was throwing the discus right toward a little stream—a sort of Greek edition of the Shannon it must be—and failing short of it by about fifteen feet. Just then I felt a tap on my shoulder and turned around to find it came from Prince George.

"I'll throw you into the river if you don't fire that weight into it the next throw," said the prince. He looked as if he might be able to make good his threat, too, for he stands six feet four inches and weighs 240 pounds in the buff. I couldn't let even a prince get the better of me in a word contest, and so I replied:

"Well, prince, if I stood as much chance of throwing this discs in the river as you do of pitching me in, then I would surely win."

"The prince laughed and thought it was a great joke. When I missed the water by a few feet he grabbed hold of me, and for a moment it looked as if Martin Sheridan was going to get a royal ducking, but he let me off because he said I looked too delicate. He asked me to throw the discus my best once just to please him, and I tossed it 156 feet. In the Olympian contest I won the trophy with a throw of 138 feet 2 inches.

"The only thing that worried me in Greece was the food we had to eat. This thing of a strong man living on funny things wrapped up in grape leaves and no certificate of good character with them is not to the liking of Martin Sheridan. The minute I got off the Republic I sailed into the food department and ordered some real American food. I think I went through the regulation order of things about five times before I got over the attack of hunger from which I had been suffering."

When Sheridan was disqualified in the Greek style of throwing the discus he appealed to Prince George, but the prince said that his style was not according to the rules of the contest.

"Well, I can beat that Greek or any other Greek on the map," growled the Irishman.

"More power to you," replied the prince, with a laugh.

Woman's Long Baseball Throw.

The world's record for a woman's baseball throw has been broken by Miss Margery Bell of the senior class of the University High school at Chicago. Miss Bell while watching the Maroon team practice the other day said to Coach Stagg that she would like to see how far she could throw a regulation league ball. The director secured a ball, and Miss Bell set herself and then made a strenuous effort, letting the ball go after a full swing of the arm, says a Chicago dispatch. Stagg measured the distance, which was 204 feet 2 inches, which breaks the previous record by 6 feet 2 inches, held by a woman student of Smith college. Miss Bell is a member of the basketball team of the University High school and is the champion woman athlete of the school.

Discovery of Revolutionary Coins.

Farmers down in Richmond county, N. C., on Dry creek are plowing up coins, says the Charlotte Observer. On the south side of the creek copper pieces bearing the name of George Washington are being found, and on the north side the coins unearthed bear the name of a king of England. A number of these coins have been gathered recently, and it is supposed that they were left there in the pockets of dead soldiers during the Revolutionary war.

R. B. Eubank, Jr., has invented a machine for showing the names of streets the cars are approaching and the next station on railroad trains, says a special dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. The machine is so constructed that it always shows in advance the names of the next three streets or stations as they come in regular order, thus informing the passenger of the approach of his street and giving him time to get ready to get off, or if on a railroad train he has the time it takes to run three stations to be ready to get off. Patents have been allowed in the United States and applied for in European countries.

Surgery That Leaves No Scar.

Some of the hospitals in London are employing for operations an unnamed surgeon who has perfected a method of incising the skin without leaving a visible scar, says a London cable dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. His method is based on the practice of cutting the skin slantwise instead of at right angles to the surface and is one of the most important advances in surgery in recent years.

Tribute to Weston the Walker.

(Note.—Edward Payson Weston, the old time pedestrian, aged sixty-eight, walked recently from Philadelphia to New York in 23 hours 26 minutes, beating his record of forty-three years ago.)

Hall, Weston, of the old time peds! You still have got the stuff!

That shows to all the younger kind You're plenty good enough.

You ain't so old, despite the years,

That you must strike the woods,

And when it comes to hiking, Ed,

You're right there with the goods.

Who cares for years? They do not count.

To any man who keeps

Straight in the road he ought to walk

And eats and drinks and sleeps

As Nature planned that he should do.

So here we give you cheers

And hope you'll pound the price again

When you've a hundred years.

—W. J. Lampert in New York World.

FAMOUS DISCUS THROWER

Sheridan Tells His Experience With Royalty at Olympic Games.

Martin J. Sheridan, the famous discus thrower and one of the victorious American athletes who recently returned to New York from Athens bearing trophies of the Olympic games, told a New York World reporter that he got some new notions about princes and things of that kind while he was at Athens. He found the four stalwart sons of King George fine fellows and think they are wasting their time staying over there and playing the rusty game of royalty.

"Crown Prince Constantine is a fine chap," said Sheridan, "and so are the other three—George, Nicholas and Andros. I saw more of Prince George than I did of the others, and I can vouch for him in any game. He is a typical good fellow, and one can't help but like him. One day while I was practicing at throwing the discus he came up behind me and kept his eye on my work for some time before I was aware of his presence.

"I was throwing the discus right toward a little stream—a sort of Greek edition of the Shannon it must be—and failing short of it by about fifteen feet. Just then I felt a tap on my shoulder and turned around to find it came from Prince George.

"I'll throw you into the river if you don't fire that weight into it the next throw," said the prince. He looked as if he might be able to make good his threat, too, for he stands six feet four inches and weighs 240 pounds in the buff. I couldn't let even a prince get the better of me in a word contest, and so I replied:

"Well, prince, if I stood as much chance of throwing this discs in the river as you do of pitching me in, then I would surely win."

NOTES OF RAILWAYS.

Erie to Test New Motor Car Lent by Union Pacific.

PRIVATE LOCOMOTIVES IN VOGUE

Speedy, Powerful and Beautiful Specimens Being Built For Pennsylvania Officials—Gold Ore as Bullock on a Mexican Line—Automatic Car Guide—Innovation in Train Orders—Matrimonial Tickets.

Motor car No. 7 of the Union Pacific railroad, which recently arrived in the Erie railroad yards in Jersey City after a run from Omaha, has been lent to the Erie by E. H. Harriman, and the road is going to make a test of its availability on the suburban lines, where traffic is not heavy enough to warrant the installation of electricity, says the New York Tribune.

The car was designed and patented by W. R. McKeen, superintendent of motor power of the Union Pacific, and is the first of its type to be seen in the east. Its motor is a gasoline engine, developing 135 horsepower. It has a maximum speed of about fifty-five miles an hour, although two other cars of the same general type have been geared to speeds of seventy-five and eighty-five miles an hour. Great economy in operation it has been discovered that the gasoline required to run one of these new cars costs only one-fourth as much as the fuel needed to supply a locomotive.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room and operator's compartment occupying 12 feet 8 inches at the front end. The passenger compartment is 41 feet 10½ inches long, with a total seating capacity of seventy-five. In outward appearance the car is unlike anything seen at Jersey City before. The front of the car is shaped not unlike the prow of a battleship, and the resemblance to a vessel is further carried out by port holes which take the place of the usual square windows. The entrance is in the middle of the car, the steps being inside. The car is two feet lower than an ordinary passenger coach and has a round top roof.

The car is 55 feet long, the engine room